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WOOL-61

May 31, 1933

WORLD WOOL PROSPECTS WITH QUARTERLY STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT

Summary

Quotations for domestic wool on the Boston market the third week of May were 40 to 70 percent above the March, 1933 low point and were 70 to 120 percent above the low point of July 1932, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Under the stimulus of changes in monetary policy, increased buying activity and low spot supplies, wool prices made the sharpest advance in many years. The advance was led by rapid increases in the West. Prices in foreign markets have also advanced during the past month but the rise has been less marked than in the United States, and the difference between domestic and foreign prices has increased. See figure 1 at end of report.

United States wool consumption and machinery activity was abnormally low in March due to the unsettled financial and industrial conditions of that month. Increased buying of wool in the Boston market, increased purchases of woolen textiles, and reports of greater activity in textile manufacturing centers make it seem probable that consumption during April and early May did not follow the usual trend for that period which under normal conditions is downward.

New clip wool is now arriving in the eastern markets. Receipts at Boston to the middle of May were slightly larger than in that period of 1932 though marketing last year was later than usual. Imports in the first 4 months of 1933 were even smaller than those of last year. Recent reports from South America and London indicate that the rapid increase in United States wool prices has caused American buyers to show some interest in foreign wools. The low

consumption in 1932 further reduced United States import requirements although domestic production declined for the first time since 1922. See figure 2 at end of report.

Higher wool prices at London resulted in some increase in activity in the Bradford market in May. Prices of semi-manufactures have been advanced on the basis of higher replacement costs. Manufacturing activity and consumption were well maintained in the English industry during April and an improvement was reported early in May. A pending increase in combing charges has resulted in a speeding up in activity in that section of the British industry. Conditions in the continental industry in April showed little change as compared with March though some improvement was reported toward the end of the month.

The world wool supply situation at the beginning of the 1933 marketing season for the Northern Hemisphere may be summarized as follows 1/:

> Indications of a well-sustained output for 1933-34 mark the sixth 2/ consecutive season of large world wool clips, according to information available in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. In both Australia and the United States growing conditions and the number of sheep point to heavy clips. There is some evidence, however, of a down-turn in sheep numbers in certain important countries, suggesting a somewhat reduced output in the future.
>
> Despite heavy production in recent years, the wool has been fairly readily absorbed. Stocks on April 1, 1933 in exporting

1/ For more complete review of the world wool supply situation see "Foreign Crops and Markets" for May 15. This issue and the issue for May 22 include world tables, of sheep and wool production, by countries, as well as statistics on trade and prices for the important exporting and importing countries. Both parts of/Foreign Crops and Markets have been combined in a separate reprint which may be obtained by addressing the Foreign Agricultural Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D.C.
2/ This was erroneously given as fifth in Foreign Crops and Markets.

countries were smaller than a year earlier. In European consuming countries, stocks were only moderately larger despite a heavier import movement in the winter of 1932-33. In the United States stocks of old clip domestic wool are small, with imports very light. Japan reports increased stocks resulting from continued heavy buying in Australia.

Shearing of the 1933 clip is now under way in most Northern Hemisphere countries. Conditions continue to indicate a fairly heavy clip in the United States and in the United Kingdom with probably further reductions in France and Germany.

The condition of sheep and lambs on ranges in the United States on May 1 was not quite so good as at the beginning of April but continued to be better than at the same time last year. Range conditions on May 1, however, were worse than at the same date of any of the 11 years for which reports have been made. During April needed moisture was received but feed is late and short. As the condition of sheep has been better throughout the wool growing season, i.e., since July of last year, it appears that fleeces should be heavier and cleaner than they were last year when they were adversely affected by drought and lack of feed.

In Southern Hemisphere countries sheep are entering the winter (June-August) in good condition in Australia and New Zealand generally. Conditions in the Union of South Africa have been greatly improved by heavy rains during April. The year 1932 in this latter country was one of deficit rainfall which continued during January, February and March. Latest reports from Argentina state that grazing conditions are good at the present time.

Disposals of wool in Southern Hemisphere countries are now falling off somewhat as is usually the case at this time of the season. The bulk of the clips have already been marketed and supplies at selling centers are greatly reduced as compared with the same period last year.

Apparent supplies of wool on May 1, in the five important wool producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere were 17 percent below the same date a year earlier. Exports for the same period amounted to 1,720,000,000 pounds an increase of 15 percent above the same date last year. Exports from Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa have been larger this season than ever before.

Marketing Situation

United States

Wool prices at Boston have risen rapidly since April 20, the date on which the leading wool houses began definitely to mark up asking prices, reports Russell L. Burrus of the Boston office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Reports of heavier buying in the goods market and later of advances in goods prices stimulated advances in raw wool prices. Prices in the West advanced faster than those at Boston during the early part of the period. Expectations of inflation and the announcement of marketing plans for wool held under Federal loans resulted in active purchasing of wools not already pledged. Growers advanced their asking prices repeatedly and the higher prices were rapidly established.

Prices at Boston, the middle of May were 33 to 50 percent above the 1933 low point in March and 60 to 90 percent above the low point of July 1932, and the advance was still continuing. All domestic wool prices are above the high point of 1933 which was in early January. See table in supplement.

Prices of territory wools of all qualities made large advances. By May 15 the rise had carried prices of strictly combing territory wools 35 to 50 percent above the March low and 60 to 90 percent above the low of July 1932. The strongest advances were on medium qualities. Mid-May purchases of strictly combing 56s were at 55-57 cents scoured basis compared with 35-37 cents the week of March 4, and 29-31 cents in July 1932. Strictly combing 48s, 50s territory wools sold at 50-54 cents scoured basis the middle of May. This price was 25 percent above the 1932 high and 90 percent above the 1932 low.

Strictly combing 64s and finer territory graded wools advanced somewhat less abruptly than the medium grades. In this respect fine wool prices have followed a course similar to that of last summer when they advanced more slowly than medium wools even though in both instances they were the first wools to show important advances. Mid-May sales of graded strictly combing 64s and finer territory wools at 59-63 cents, scoured basis were 40 percent above the March low and 70 percent above the July 1932 low.

Ohio and similar fleece wools lagged somewhat in the recent advance until the second week of May when manufacturers made efforts to contract for a portion of their requirements of medium wools of this type for the coming season. Little wool of these grades has been available in Boston and that on hand was not being offered when prices were in the low 20s, grease basis. Rapid advances in prices to growers on early shorn medium fleeces in Ohio and Michigan strengthened the holding policy of dealers holding these wools. From rather weak quotations of 18-19½ cents in the grease during the week of March 4 for strictly combing 56s and 48s, 50s, prices the middle of May were firmly established at 26-27 cents and 28 cents was paid for good wools. Fine Ohio delaine in the grease advanced from 18-18½ cents early in March, the low of the year, to 24-26 cents the middle of May.

All types of scoured wools suitable for woolen manufacture were in strong demand during the month ended May 15. Prices advanced on scoured pulled wools more rapidly than on scoured shorn clothing wools. Advances on pulled wools amounted to 25-45 percent, the B grade wools showing the larger advances. Prices of noils also advanced sharply. The market supply had been greatly diminished by the light combing operations prior to the recent pick up and demand was good.

Strong and rapid advances have also been made on wool tops. Advances of about 20 cents a pound were realized on some of the most active grades in the month ended May 15. Prices are up fully 50 percent from the low point in February and March and up 60 percent from the low point of 1932 in July. The bulk of the business in tops was on 64s and high 60s. Late prices on various types in these grades ranged closely from 78-82 cents a pound. Sales on 58s were closed at 75 cents in mid-May with some houses asking 77 to 80 cents. Up to 70 cents was asked on 56s but neither 56s nor 50s were moved to any extent as topmakers were reluctant to make offerings on these grades because of the rapid advance in prices of wools of these grades. Deliveries of tops increased greatly in May.

The unsettled financial and industrial conditions in the United States in March were reflected in a decline of 29 percent in the reported consumption of combing and clothing wool for that month compared with the February consumption. Reported consumption in March was only 21,521,000 pounds (grease equivalent) and for the first time since October 1932 consumption was smaller than in the corresponding month of the previous year. Consumption reported in the first quarter of 1933 was 3 percent larger than in the first quarter of 1932 when the drastic curtailment in operations of the first half of 1932 was becoming evident. See tables in supplement. The usual seasonal trend in consumption was downward in April but the greatly curtailed activity in March, the favorable developments of the latter half of April and reports of increased buying in the goods market make it probable that consumption and machinery activity in April and early May did not follow the usual trend.

New clip wool is now beginning to arrive at Boston in fair quantities and arrivals will probably increase rapidly in the next 2 months. The peak of the movement generally comes in July. Receipts of domestic wool from April 1 to May 20, 1933 were 17,397,100 pounds compared with 13,415,700 pounds received in the corresponding period of 1932 when marketing was unusually late.

Little interest was shown in foreign wools in the early months of 1933. While the first quarter of the year is ordinarily the time of heavy importation, imports of combing and clothing wool in the first 4 months of 1933 were only 2,384,000 pounds compared with 11,091,000 pounds imported in the same months of 1932. Imports of carpet wool for the total period were also smaller though the imports in April were 2,891,000 pounds larger than in April 1932. Imports of carpet wool from January 1 to April 30 were 18,043,000 pounds compared with 21,930,000 pounds in 1932. See table in supplement.

United Kingdom

Prices (in British currency) at the opening of the London wool sales on May 9 were 5 to 7½ percent above the March closing prices in keeping with the advance in Southern Hemisphere centers in the intervening period. The exchange value of the English pound in terms of United States dollars was about 15 percent higher in early May than at the end of March, however, and London prices expressed in United States currency have risen more than 20 percent.

A good selection of greasy crossbreds was available during the early part of the sales but offerings of greasy merinos were light. The Continent took practically all offerings of greasy merinos and prices for these wools were particularly firm. Bradford was the largest buyer of crossbreds. A few American orders were received for super 64s, 70s. Withdrawals were light.

Under the stimulus of rising prices for raw wool at London and in the Southern Hemisphere markets the Bradford wool market reported considerable activity in May, according to a report from H. E. Reed, Wool Marketing Specialist at London. Quotations for tops have been advanced on the basis of higher replacement costs but trading has been somewhat checked by the price advances except for covering orders. There has been a slight improvement in trading in yarns, mostly of fine weaving types and buyers of piece goods are operating with more confidence.

Manufacturing activity showed further improvement in late April and the first half of May. A late retail buying movement developed on spring goods and manufactures received repeat orders for quick delivery. Cloth manufacturers reported greater activity in early May than at any period in the past year. Unemployment in the woolen and worsted industry on April 24 was reported by the Ministry of Labour to be 18.8 percent compared with 18.7 percent on March 20. An improvement was reported in the combing section and in the worsted and woolen weaving sections. Combers were very busy in May, due to rush work for delivery prior to the advance in combing charges.

Continental Europe

Conditions in the continental wool industry during April showed little change as compared with March, reports Donald F. Christy, Assistant Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin. Most markets were rather quiet in the first half of April but trading in tops and noils increased considerably during the second half of the month stimulated by rising wool prices. Prices of semi-manufactures remained largely unchanged in France through the first week of May. In Germany, however, an increase was reported in prices of Australian tops on May 1 as compared with April 15. The upward tendency of raw cotton prices which resulted from an increase in speculative and industrial buying activity consequent upon the monetary changes in the United States also stimulated buying interest in wool.

Mill activity and new business was largely the same as in March with some increase in sales reported at the end of April. Worsted mills still seem to be more favorably affected than woolen mills by recent developments in the industry.

Conditions in the continental wool industry appear to have been more favorable in the first 4 months of 1933 than in the early part of last year. Activity in conditioning houses was much greater than in the same period of 1932. At Roubaix Tourcoing 44,266,000 pounds of tops were conditioned from January to April 1933 compared with 33,955,000 pounds in the same period last year. See table in supplement.

Stocks of tops held by commission combing establishments have increased rapidly in recent months. Combined stocks in France, Germany, Belgium and Italy on March 31 were 71,501,000 pounds compared with an average of 48,323,000 pounds for March in the years 1928-1932. Stocks increased further during

April in France, Belgium and Italy. April figures for Germany are not available. Imports of wool were much larger in the first quarter of 1933 than in 1932. See table in supplement.

Developments in the continental countries during April are summarized by Mr. Christy of the Berlin office of this Bureau as follows:

Rather quiet trading was reported in the French markets for tops, wool and noils at the beginning of April, but business revived around the middle of the month, as was the case in Italy, and the month closed rather active in both tops and noils following a period of calmness around the Easter holidays.

Uncertainty regarding new orders for the industry was reported at the beginning of the month, but a pick-up in new orders was reported toward the middle of April from the worsted spinning industry. Occupation of the industry has remained largely unchanged in April as compared with March.

Rather scant trading was evident at the beginning of the month on the Italian markets for tops and wool, whereas activity for noils continued fair. Around the middle of the month the demand for noils was particularly active. During the second half of April, trading also revived for tops and wool, as a result of somewhat better business prospects in the manufacturing industry. Occupation of the mills was about unchanged, and new orders received increased somewhat toward the end of the month.

Complaints regarding trading in tops and noils were received from Belgium during the first half of April, but a slight improvement in business was noted for wool and noils during the second half of the month.

Early in April there were general complaints from the industry that the flow of new orders was unsatisfactory and hardly sufficient to keep mills busy at even the present rate of occupation, but toward the end of the month weaving mills reported some increase in new orders received.

It was reported by observers at Bremen that the German industry, at the beginning of April, was operating with caution, both on tops and noils. Activity later in the month was also affected by the Easter holidays. Later, a rather good demand developed and trading showed a notable revival, mostly as a result of the firm tendency of sellers' offers. Trading in noils and washed wool, however, remained limited.

The situation in the German wool industry continues quite satisfactory, and reports from the textile centers in Germany are quite optimistic regarding the continuance of the present relatively favorable occupation and business, particularly in the worsted mills.

Southern Hemisphere

Regular sales of the 1932-33 season are now over in most of the Southern Hemisphere selling centers. The season closed with rising prices in all markets. Competition was excellent with all countries taking part.

The Australian season closed with the final sale at Brisbane on May 18. Prices advanced 5 to 10 percent during the final week of sales and competition was extremely active with Japan, France and Germany in particular operating freely. The Sydney season closed on May 3 under very favorable conditions.

Clearances were excellent at the late sales and only a small stock remained to be carried forward. The opening sales of the new 1933-34 season are now scheduled to be held at Sydney on August 28 and at Adelaide on September 1.

The wool markets of Argentina and Uruguay were quiet during April, due partly to low stocks particularly in Uruguay. Fine crossbreds continued to receive most of the interest. Toward the middle of May, however, sharp price advances were reported from the Buenos Aires and Montevideo markets. The activity of American and French buyers was given as the chief cause of the increase.

Supply Situation

United States

Owing to unfavorable weather during April the condition of sheep on western ranges was poorer on May 1 than on April 1 and not much above the condition at the same date of 1932 when it was lower than for a number of years. The condition was reported as only 82 percent of normal on May 1, compared with 81 percent last year and the 10-year average of 91 percent. However, the condition of sheep since July 1, 1932 has been consistently better than for the same period the preceding season when it was unusually poor. It appears, therefore, that the sheep shorn this spring should have heavier and cleaner fleeces than was the case last year when drought had prevailed for some time. Although sheep numbers were less on January 1, 1933 than at the same date of 1932, the percentage shorn may be expected to be greater than it was a year ago, due to lighter losses and the yield per fleece may be expected to be heavier.

Range conditions on May 1, however, were worse than they have been on that date for any of the 11 years for which condition reports have been made, according to the Western Livestock and Range Report for May 1. The condition on that date was only 76 percent of normal compared with 81 percent in 1932 and the 10-year average of 87 percent. During April rain and snow gave much needed moisture east of the main range, particularly the latter part of the month. Ewes showed considerable shrink from unfavorable weather and short feed. Sheep were in good condition in Montana and South Dakota with losses light and prospects of a good lamb crop. In Wyoming losses were reported as fairly heavy, whereas, in Idaho and Washington sheep lost flesh with some loss of old ewes and lambs. In Oregon, Utah, Nevada and western Colorado, the unfavorable weather caused some shrink in conditions and some loss of old ewes and newly shorn sheep. Sheep in California are in poor condition. In Texas, sheep are in good flesh with a good crop of late lambs. New Mexico and Arizona suffered from short feed on spring ranges and trails.

Sheep and lamb slaughter for the first 4 months of 1933 was 5,404,000 a decrease of 11 percent compared with the heavy slaughter of 1932.

Australia

Australian wool production in 1932, in all probability, exceeded the billion mark. The official estimate of production for 1931 has been revised and is now placed at 997,000,000 pounds compared with the preliminary estimate of 950,000,000 pounds. As an increase of 4 percent in the 1932 clip was indicated in the June 1932 estimate and as such an increase is supported by receipts of the current clip for the first 10 months of the season it is pro-

visionally estimated that the 1932 clip will reach in the neighborhood of 1,030,000,000 pounds.

Receipts of wool at Australian selling centers during the 10-month period ended April 30, 1932 amounted to 848,000,000 pounds and have exceeded those for the corresponding period of preceding years. There are only 2 earlier years in which receipts for the corresponding period exceeded 800,000,000 pounds, i. e. last season and in 1928-29. The average for the corresponding period of the 5 seasons, 1926-27 to 1930-31, was 738,000,000 pounds. The increase in disposals has been greater than in receipts as compared with last season, the increase amounting to 6 percent. Stocks at selling centers at the end of April amounted to 64,000,000 pounds and were 23 percent lower than at the same time of 1932, but about the same as the average for the 5-year period 1927-1931. See table in supplement .

Exports for the first 10 months ended April 30, amounted to 840,000,000 pounds, an increase of 9 percent above the same period of 1932-33. Exports by countries through March show that there was a decrease of 14 percent to the United Kingdom, whereas, exports to continental countries increased as follows: France 17 percent; Germany and Austria 39 percent; Belgium and Holland 33 percent. Italy took slightly less than last year whereas exports to the United States and Canada were less than one-fourth as large. Exports to Japan increased 6 percent to 164,000,000 pounds. Of the total quantity 31 percent went to the United Kingdom and 22 percent to Japan. See table in supplement .

New Zealand

Owing to the heavy carry-over from last season offerings at selling centers in New Zealand have greatly exceeded those of last year when there was a larger clip, the increase in offerings amounting to about 25 percent.

Exports for the first 10 months of the season up to April 30 amounted to 249,000,000 pounds and were 20 percent above the same period of 1932-33.

Apparent supplies by May 1 had been reduced to 19 percent below the same date of 1932-33.

Union of South Africa

The drought of 1932 which continued through February has now been relieved to a considerable extent by heavy rains, according to a report from Agricultural Attaché Taylor. Many farmers in the dry areas who had made arrangements to remove their stock to better feeding locations have canceled these orders. The rainfall reached flood proportions in the Port Elizabeth district of Cape Colony and the prospect for winter feed now looks better than it has for some time.

There appears to be some doubt that the 1932-33 clip will reach the 301,000,000 pounds originally estimated. Owing to the fact that conditions have been extremely adverse in northern and northwestern Karroo, which normally produces a very large proportion of short wools or fall clip (March-May), it appears likely that the fall clip will be smaller than usual. The total clip is placed at between 285,000,000 pounds to 301,000,000 pounds

by various commercial sources. Agricultural Attaché Taylor, however, estimates on the basis of receipts at selling centers that the clip will be between 298,000,000 pounds and 301,000,000 pounds, or approximately the quantity estimated by the Government.

Receipts at ports by rail for the 10 months of the season ended April 28, 1933, amounted to 294,000,000 pounds, an increase of 6 percent above the same period last season. Receipts up to the end of December have exceeded those of last season by 54 percent, but since then they have been falling off. This year the largest receipts occurred in November, whereas last year they were largest in February after the declaration of the 25 percent export subsidy.

Sales at selling centers reached 176,000,000 pounds up to April 28 and were over 50 percent above the same period of the 1931-32 season. Exports so far have reached 298,000,000 pounds, an increase of 15 percent above last season and 19 percent above the 5-year average 1926-27 to 1930-31. Stocks of unsold wool at ports on April 28 were less than a third of the quantity on that date last year. See table in supplement .

South America

Exports from Argentina and Uruguay continue to run large as compared with the relatively small quantities exported last season.

Receipts of wool at Central Produce Market, Buenos Aires, for approximately 7 months of the season up to April 26, amounted to 79,000,000 pounds or about the same as for the corresponding period of 1931-32 but 12 percent under 1930-31. Stocks at the same market were only 58 percent of last season's stocks at that time.

Exports from Argentina for the same period reached 228,000,000 pounds, an increase of 16 percent above the small shipments for the period of 1931-32.

Uruguay

Commercial estimates placed stocks in Montevideo on May 11 at only one-fifth of the quantity on hand at the same date last year or approximately 5,000,000 pounds. Exports from October 1 to May 11 were estimated at about 94,000,000 pounds or 48 percent above the same period of 1931-32.

Statistical Supplement

Wool: Price per pound in specified markets, by months, 1932 and 1933

Year and month	Boston 1/ Territory, st.comb. scoured basis 64s, 70: 80s	Boston 1/ 56s	Boston 1/ 46s	London 2/ U.S. standards clean cost 70s	London 2/ 56s	London 2/ 46s	Bradford 3/ Warp wool scoured 64s	Bradford 3/ 50s	Germany 4/ Domestic scoured A/AA 5/	Germany 4/ Cape washed fine 6-8 mo.
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1932										
Jan.	57.8	48.8	35.6	26.2	20.6	11.1	27.4	13.7	-	-
Feb.	56.0	49.0	36.0	26.3	20.2	10.8	26.8	13.1	34.6	33.5
Mar.	53.8	46.1	34.6	27.6	20.4	10.2	28.1	13.3	34.1	32.6
Apr.	49.1	42.2	32.4	26.2	19.9	9.8	27.0	12.3	34.1	31.1
May	43.6	36.8	29.2	24.5	18.8	8.4	23.8	10.4	32.7	30.5
June	38.4	32.3	24.8	25.1	19.8	8.0	24.1	10.2	30.3	28.8
July	36.5	30.2	24.0	25.4	20.5	9.9	25.2	12.6	29.5	27.8
Aug.	40.6	34.2	27.7	26.4	20.3	10.7	26.0	13.0	29.9	27.8
Sept.	47.8	42.8	36.0	28.2	21.3	11.4	28.9	14.4	30.3	28.3
Oct.	48.5	42.5	36.0	26.7	20.3	10.8	26.1	12.4	32.1	29.7
Nov.	46.7	40.8	35.4	24.6	20.5	10.2	24.8	11.4	31.9	29.5
Dec.	45.0	39.0	32.5	24.4	19.8	9.5	25.0	11.5	31.7	29.5
1933										
Jan.	44.0	38.2	31.5	25.6	20.3	9.8	26.9	12.4	31.0	29.5
Feb.	44.0	37.0	30.2	26.0	20.3	9.1	25.6	11.7	31.3	29.5
Mar.	45.6	38.3	30.0	25.4	18.7	8.7	24.3	10.7	30.6	29.8
Apr.	48.5	41.4	31.9	28.0	20.8	8.9	28.4	11.8	31.3	29.5
May	6/ 62.0	6/ 56.5	6/ 43.5	7/ 32.4	7/ 22.6	7/ 10.5	31.9	14.3	36.4	34.3

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Foreign prices have been converted at prevailing rates of exchange.

1/ Monthly averages of weekly range quotations from Division of Livestock Meats and Wool.

2/ Averages of quotations for each series of the London Wool Sales as reported by Agricultural Attache' Foley. For months when no sales were held figures are interpolations of nearest actual prices.

3/ Quotations reported about the 25th of the month by Agricultural Attache' Foley.

4/ Quotations for the 1st of the month reported by Agricultural Attache' Steere.

5/ Corresponds to grades 66/70 in the English system.

6/ Week ended May 20.

7/ Quotations for May 19.

Wool: Production, exports, imports, and amount available for consumption, of combing and clothing wool, and imports of carpet wool, United States, 1910-1932

Calendar year	Combing and clothing: Production: Shorn	Production: Pulled	Production: Total	Exports, domestic 1/	Imports, less reexports 1/	Available for consumption 2/	Carpet: Imports, less reexports
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1910	281,363	40,000	321,363	3/ 48	94,374	415,689	76,705
1911	277,548	41,000	318,548	4/	50,928	369,476	101,484
1912	262,543	41,500	304,043	5/	111,653	415,696	124,649
1913	252,675	43,500	296,175	3/ 77	61,306	357,404	86,416
1914	247,192	43,000	290,192	3/ 335	165,882	455,739	84,277
1915	245,726	40,000	285,726	3/ 8,158	307,354	584,922	93,175
1916	244,890	43,600	288,469	3,919	364,355	648,896	76,167
1917	241,892	40,000	281,892	1,827	341,864	621,929	73,002
1918	256,870	42,000	298,870	407	377,682	676,145	69,292
1919	249,958	48,500	298,258	2,840	336,774	632,192	96,873
1920	250,617	42,900	293,517	8,845	207,419	492,091	35,093
1921	241,465	48,500	289,965	1,927	217,233	505,271	97,820
1922	228,109	42,000	270,109	453	189,486	459,142	172,828
1923	229,895	42,500	272,395	535	243,270	515,130	121,518
1924	237,131	43,800	280,931	309	94,495	375,117	140,684
1925	252,832	46,800	299,632	273	171,980	471,339	157,579
1926	268,900	49,600	318,500	292	170,142	488,350	115,235
1927	289,909	50,100	340,009	323	109,850	449,536	143,871
1928	314,588	51,900	366,488	485	87,132	453,135	148,794
1929	327,566	54,500	382,066	239	100,852	482,179	174,483
1930	350,311	61,900	412,211	162	68,000	480,049	92,756
1931	372,228	66,100	438,328	274	36,772	474,826	119,939
1932	344,354	67,100	411,454	179	12,020	423,295	40,697

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Production figures 1910-1913 from the National Association of Wool Manufacturers; beginning 1914, from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics imports and exports from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Note - The total United States production is combing and clothing only.

1/ Hair of angora goat, alpaca and other like animals included in exports for all years and in imports and reexports prior to 1914.

2/ In computing these figures, stocks not taken into consideration.

3/ Exports for fiscal year ended June 30 of the year shown.

4/ Included in all other articles.

5/ No transactions.

Wool: Imports into the United States, by months, 1932 and 1933

Month	Combing and clothing		Carpet		Total	
	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Jan.	3,067	559	9,486	4,570	12,553	5,129
Feb.	3,088	543	6,792	4,212	9,880	4,755
Mar.	3,264	590	3,138	3,856	6,402	4,446
Apr.	1,672	692	2,514	5,405	4,186	6,097
May	704		2,128		2,832	
June	1,430		1,267		2,697	
July	331		517		848	
Aug.	184		509		693	
Sept.	315		1,221		1,536	
Oct.	244		4,208		4,452	
Nov.	523		4,783		5,306	
Dec.	553		4,372		4,925	
Jan.-Apr.	11,091	2,384	21,930	18,043	33,021	20,427
Jan.-Dec.	15,375		40,935		56,310	

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Wool: Reported consumption in the United States, by classes, by months, 1932 and 1933 1/

Month	Combing and clothing: 2/		Carpet 3/		Total	
	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Jan.	24,251	27,514	5,686	3,943	29,937	31,457
Feb.	24,025	25,207	5,646	3,777	29,671	28,984
Mar.	19,347	18,264	6,108	3,585	25,455	21,849
Apr.	13,534		3,967		17,501	
May	10,713		3,317		14,030	
June	12,869		3,756		16,625	
July	20,438		3,074		23,512	
Aug.	33,278		2,974		36,252	
Sept.	35,591		5,371		40,962	
Oct.	30,028		7,155		37,183	
Nov.	28,586		6,061		34,648	
Dec.	28,220		4,854		33,074	
Jan.-Mar.	67,623	70,985	17,440	11,305	85,063	82,290
Jan.-Dec.	280,880		57,970		338,850	

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from "Wool Consumption Reports" issued by the Bureau of the Census.

1/ These are totals of grease, scoured and pulled wool as published by the Bureau of the Census and have not been reduced to a grease basis. 2/ Domestic and foreign. 3/ All of foreign origin.

Wool, combing and clothing: Reported consumption in the United States by grades and origin in clean equivalent, January - March 1932 and 1933 1/

Grade	Domestic				Foreign			
	Combed		Carded 2/		Combed		Carded 2/	
	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
64s, 70s,80s	8,692	9,942	2,147	2,705	1,241	381	119	49
58s, 60s	4,371	5,036	2,492	2,247	940	72	88	52
56s	3,235	4,629	3,381	2,932	328	85	45	26
48s, 50s	4,768	4,076	1,181	1,305	330	145	207	123
46s	933	812	916	1,147	162	52	73	60
36s, 40s,44s	151	128	32	159	632	100	119	163
Total	22,150	24,623	10,149	10,495	3,633	835	651	473

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Wool Consumption Reports issued by the Bureau of the Census.
1/ Based on estimated yields varying with grade, condition and origin of wool.
2/ Includes only wool going through woolen cards.

Activity of machinery in the woolen and worsted industry of the United States: Percentage of active hours to maximum single shift capacity, by months, 1932 and 1933

Period	Combs	Spindles		Looms		
		Woolen	Worsted	Wide	Narrow	Carpet and rug
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1931 av.	89.1	56.6	61.6	56.2	37.8	37.8
1932						
Jan.	69.1	52.4	52.8	51.0	24.6	28.1
Feb.	76.4	57.9	50.7	60.5	22.4	30.3
Mar.	51.5	44.9	36.6	47.9	26.0	30.7
Apr.	36.3	25.9	28.8	28.4	21.0	27.5
May	30.8	30.4	24.6	28.2	18.1	23.1
June	38.7	29.7	34.0	30.9	15.8	18.0
July	64.9	39.3	49.5	45.0	16.9	19.1
Aug.	84.8	58.9	57.4	60.2	25.6	18.6
Sept.	105.5	70.2	73.7	64.9	36.3	24.3
Oct.	100.3	73.1	73.0	65.5	42.8	28.8
Nov.	81.8	60.0	57.6	59.0	42.1	27.5
Dec.	92.4	54.9	56.9	57.9	33.4	23.3
Av.	69.0	49.5	49.6	49.9	26.9	24.9
1933						
Jan.	84.2	59.3	56.4	59.4	35.6	22.7
Feb.	86.5	60.0	56.7	68.3	36.1	23.2
Mar.	55.2	42.3	32.1	42.7	28.3	21.5

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from monthly reports published by the Bureau of the Census.

Wool, tops and yarn: Amount passing through conditioning houses in England, France, and Belgium by months, 1932-33

Year and month	Bradford			Roubaix & Tourcoing			Mazamet	Verviers		
	Wool	Tops	Yarn	Wool	Tops	Yarn	Wool	Wool	Tops	Yarn
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1931 Total	8,302	45,495	1,469	28,848	119,222	28,737	52,016	23,311	4,879	5,697
1932 -										
Jan.	722	5,386	170	1,854	7,751	1,572	3,710	1,881	340	276
Feb.	949	5,425	119	1,744	9,217	1,644	4,048	1,861	243	298
Mar.	807	5,236	105	1,816	8,508	1,709	3,915	1,841	284	494
Apr.	668	4,246	169	2,037	8,479	2,061	3,984	1,627	346	245
May	610	3,282	106	2,029	7,340	1,940	3,651	1,625	238	192
June	627	3,772	102	2,006	8,117	2,182	4,081	1,651	430	174
July	599	3,484	129	2,073	10,216	2,000	5,227	2,207	608	207
Aug.	446	3,950	121	1,773	11,618	1,907	4,187	1,799	401	179
Sept.	800	5,926	144	2,727	13,814	2,273	5,022	2,831	439	260
Oct.	657	5,075	161	2,485	12,747	2,403	4,059	1,744	315	309
Nov.	739	5,922	143	2,059	13,018	2,388	5,959	1,612	368	306
Dec.	900	4,699	173	2,105	11,940	2,588	5,456	1,733	478	282
Total 1/	8,524	56,403	1,644	24,707	122,765	24,658	54,134	22,361	4,491	3,222
1933 -										
Jan.	983	5,457	166	1,675	11,552	2,202	6,735	1,951	459	225
Feb.	980	4,670	163	1,862	10,284	2,018	3,832	1,484	375	229
Mar.	787	5,304	212	2,108	11,843	2,388	6,221	1,797	375	256
Apr.	705	3,841	139	1,905	10,587	2,125	5,110	2,178	377	214
Jan.-Apr. 1933	3,455	19,272	680	7,550	44,266	8,733	21,898	7,410	1,586	924
Jan.-Apr. 1932	3,146	20,293	563	7,451	33,955	6,986	15,657	7,210	1,213	1,313

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from reports from Agricultural Attache' Steere at Berlin and Consul Edwards at Bradford.

1/ Reported totals do not always equal total of monthly figures.

Sheep's wool: Imports into France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Japan, and United Kingdom, by months, 1932 and 1933

Year and month	France 1/	Germany	Belgium	Italy	Japan	United Kingdom
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1931 Total ..	568,787	324,762	136,728	105,094	189,066	848,229
1932 -						
Jan.	63,580	27,604	13,574	20,076	22,770	103,107
Feb.	46,867	38,900	8,459	21,431	18,945	88,579
Mar.	41,923	24,199	12,949	15,947	24,245	121,991
Apr.	67,182	44,724	13,821	13,866	24,515	100,779
May	55,861	27,771	12,789	22,210	28,311	116,666
June	48,436	25,632	13,845	19,688	12,934	80,398
July	37,770	16,852	7,146	9,308	5,080	41,183
Aug.	25,598	19,449	9,785	7,656	9,342	30,629
Sept.	21,321	12,580	5,239	8,632	686	33,750
Oct.	34,845	11,229	10,346	5,371	7,277	38,536
Nov.	57,777	29,083	14,445	5,603	25,572	66,617
Dec.	60,727	38,062	24,765	9,016	24,722	98,629
Total	561,687	316,085	147,163	158,804	204,198	920,864
1933 2/ -						
Jan.	103,231	41,204	25,027	28,738	26,797	105,010
Feb.	76,700	36,195	19,062	17,981	27,585	102,382
Mar.		29,170	21,817			132,812

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from official publications, bulletins of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome and reports from the American Agricultural Attache' at Berlin.

1/ Includes wool on skins.
2/ Preliminary.

Wool: Estimated production in specified countries reporting for 1932 and estimated world total, average 1923-1925, annual 1927-1932

(For table giving all countries see Foreign Crops and Markets, May 15, 1933, pages 537 - 540)

Country	Average 1923-1925	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE							
Australia	757.7	888.1	968.2	937.6	912.1	997.0	1/1,030.0
New Zealand 2/3/	249.0	262.2	272.0	272.9	271.1	282.8	4/272.0
Peru 2/	10.7	9.7	10.0	5/ 7.6	10.3	9.4	9.7
Chile	25.2	2/ 28.4	2/ 27.9	2/ 27.1	26.7	2/ 29.6	2/ 32.5
Argentina 6/	310.0	330.0	336.0	311.0	334.0	324.0	7/331.0
Uruguay 2/	104.0	131.0	128.0	148.0	149.0	8/106.0	8/117.0
Union of So.Africa 9/	211.2	274.6	284.5	303.0	292.4	304.7	301.0
Total 7 So.Hemis.count reporting to 1932	1,667.8	1,924.0	2,026.6	2,007.2	1,995.6	2,053.5	2,093.2
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE							
North America							
United States:							
Shorn	240.0	289.9	314.6	327.6	350.3	372.2	344.4
Pulled 10/	44.4	50.1	51.9	54.5	61.9	66.1	67.1
Total United States	284.4	340.0	366.5	382.1	412.2	438.3	411.5
Canada	15.4	18.7	19.6	20.3	21.0	20.4	20.9
Total 2 No.American count.reporting to 1932	299.8	358.7	386.1	402.4	433.2	458.7	432.4
EUROPE							
England and Wales	69.0	82.0	81.0	79.0	77.0	80.0	4/ 83.0
Scotland	4/ 27.0	11/ 28.0	11/ 29.0	11/ 29.0	11/ 30.0	11/ 30.0	4/ 30.0
Northern Ireland	4/ 2.0	11/ 2.0	11/ 2.0	11/ 2.0	11/ 3.0	11/ 3.0	4/ 3.0
Total United Kingdom	4/ 98.0	11/ 112.0	11/ 112.0	11/ 110.0	11/ 110.0	11/ 113.0	4/ 116.0
Irish Free State	4/ 14.0	11/ 14.8	11/ 15.1	11/ 15.5	11/ 14.7	11/ 15.0	4/ 14.6
France	44.1	47.6	47.2	46.1	45.2	44.5	4/ 42.0
Spain 12/	71.0	77.6	(75.8)	73.2	(66.0)	68.1	4/ 70.0
Italy 12/	57.0	56.3	52.3	49.6	44.1	42.0	13/
Germany	50.7	35.9	33.6	31.9	4/ 30.6	4/ 30.8	4/ 30.7
Hungary	12.4	11.8	11.5	11.5	13.0	4/ 12.8	4/ 10.8
Yugoslavia 4/	30.3	28.7	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.8	30.1
Greece	18.1	17.5	16.6	17.8	16.3	14.6	4/ 15.2
Rumania 12/	48.6	51.6	49.2	48.6	47.2	46.5	47.0
Poland	9.6	8.8	9.6	10.4	9.6	9.9	9.1
Others	19.2	17.8	17.2	15.8	15.6	15.2	15.0
Total 17 European countries reporting to 1932	416.0	424.1	415.8	408.8	396.1	399.3	401.9
AFRICA & ASIA 14/							
Algeria	33.9	36.8	36.7	47.2	49.3	28.1	4/ 32.9
Tunis	5.4	2.8	3.2	3.8	4/ 3.9	4/ 4.3	4/ 5.2
Turkey	10.1	11.9	8.5	5.0	14.1	14.8	10.1

Continued

Wool: Estimated production in specified countries reporting for 1932 and estimated world total, average 1923-1925, annual 1927-1932 -Cont'd.

Country	Average 1923-1925	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
AFRICA & ASIA, 14/Cont'd.							
Iraq 2/	14.3	15.4	13.8	18.6	4/ 18.2	4/ 18.6	4/ 13.6
Total 4 African & Asiatic countries reporting to 1932	63.7	66.9	67.2	74.6	85.5	65.8	61.9
Total 30 North. Hemis. count. reptg. to 1932	2,447.3	2,773.7	2,895.7	2,893.0	2,910,4	2,977.3	2,989.4
Est. world total excl. Russia and China 15/	2,776.0	3,106.0	3,230.0	3,226.0	5,248.0	3,307.0	16/ 3,320.0
Russia	315.0	371.3	391.6	394.3	306.2	17/ 220.0	
China 18/	56.2	48.0	64.0	50.2	26.0	32.0	

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. This table includes wool shorn during the calendar year in the Northern Hemisphere and that shorn during the season beginning July 1 or October 1 of the given calendar year in the Southern Hemisphere, the bulk being shorn during the last 6 months of the given calendar year. Pulled wool is included in the total for most important countries at its grease equivalent. Figures in parenthesis are interpolated.

1/ The preliminary official figure of 984,000,000 pounds has been provisionally revised to be comparable with the final figure for 1931 printed in preceding column. The increase indicated, is supported by the increase in receipts for first 10 months of season. 2/ Estimates based on exports alone or exports, stocks, and domestic consumption and any other available information. 3/ Years 1924 to 1927 supplied by the Empire Marketing Board. Years 1927-28 - 1931-32 official yearbook of New Zealand 1933. The estimates of Dalgety and Company used formerly are as follows in millions of pounds, with scoured wool included at its scoured weight; average 1923-1925, 205.8; 1927, 229.0; 1928, 239.0; 1929, 241.8; 1930, 265.7; 1931, 265.5. 4/ Estimates based on sheep numbers at date nearest shearing and other available data. 5/ Census. 6/ Estimates of the Buenos Aires branch of the First National Bank of Boston, based on exports, stocks and domestic consumption. 7/ Estimate furnished by cable from representative of the United States Department of Agriculture. 8/ Estimates supplied by Assistant Agricultural Commissioner C. L. Luedtke (1931) and the Wool Record and Textile World (1931 and 1932) quoting official source. 9/ Estimates furnished by Agricultural Attache' C. C. Taylor. 10/ Published as reported by pulleries and is mostly washed. The United States Bureau of the Census considers 1 pound of pulled wool the equivalent of 1-1/3 pounds grease. 11/ Preliminary estimates of the Empire Marketing Board. 12/ Revisions based on recent census figures on wool production or of sheep numbers. 13/ Yield estimated to be considerably below 1931 according to Trade Commissioner Elizabeth Humes. 14/ Estimates for Asiatic countries rough approximations only. 15/ Totals subject to revision. 16/ Estimate based on production in 30 countries as compared with 1931. 17/ Estimate based on sheep numbers and average yield as derived from official estimates for recent years. The U.S.S.R. program called for 353,000,000 pounds in 1931 according to the Economic Handbook of the Soviet Union but this estimate appears much too large considering the decrease in sheep numbers. 18/ Exports of sheep's wool only.

Movement in primary markets indicated period of 1932-33 season, with comparisons

Country	Item and period	5-year average 1926-27 to 1930-31	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
		Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
	Receipts at selling centers				
Australia	July 1 - Apr. 30 1/	737.8	716.5	820.5	848.1
New Zealand	July 1 - Apr. 30		2/159.8	2/194.4	2/3/244.0
Argentina	July 1 - Apr. 26 C.P.M. 4/	-	89.6	76.7	79.1
Union of South Africa	July 1 - Apr. 28	-	-	278.5	294.0
	Disposals at selling centers				
Australia	July 1 - Apr. 30 1/	673.9	673.3	736.6	784.2
New Zealand	July 1 - Apr. 30	-	144.5	158.1	-
Union of South Africa	Oct. 1 - Apr. 28	-	-	113.0	176.0
	Exports				
Australia	July 1 - Apr. 30	692.6	736.6	769.2	840.0
New Zealand	July 1 - Apr. 30	198.1	180.3	207.9	249.4
Argentina	Oct. 1 - Apr. 27	-	239.1	197.3	227.8
Uruguay	Oct. 1 - Mar. 31	103.3	110.5	57.8	86.3
Union of South Africa	July 1 - Apr. 28	251.2	261.0	256.5	298.0
	Stocks at selling centers				
Australia	Apr. 30 1/	63.9	43.2	82.7	63.9
Argentina	Apr. 26 C.P.M. 4/	-	7.2	9.8	5.7
Union of South Africa	Apr. 28-unsold -	5/ 14.8	15.7	34.3	10.0

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from cabled reports from agricultural representatives abroad and reliable commercial sources. Later data, if any, may be found in the text.

1/ Wool of season designated only.
2/ Offerings at selling centers.
3/ Unofficial estimate.
4/ Central Produce Market - near Buenos Aires where between one-fourth and one-third of Argentine clip is marketed.
5/ 2-year average, 1929 and 1930.

Wool: Estimate of world production, including Russia and China, 1900 - 1931

Year	Wool production	Year	Wool production
	Million pounds		Million pounds
1900	2,685	1917	2,790
1901	2,807	1918	2,809
1902	2,651	1919	2,894
1903	2,621	1920	2,965
1904	2,605	1921	3,003
1905	2,669	1922	2,704
1906	2,605	1923	2,792
1907	(2,650)	1924	3,020
1908	(2,700)	1925	3,297
1909	2,804	1926	3,515
1910	2,953	1927	3,525
1911	2,920	1928	3,686
1912	2,971	1929	3,671
1913	2,881	1930	3,580
1914	2,872	1931	3,560
1915	2,837		
1916	2,717		

Compiled in Division of Statistical and Historical Research, United States Department of Agriculture. Figures in parentheses interpolated. Sources: Years 1900, 1909-1922 National Association of Wool Manufacturers. Those totals show the latest estimates available for the various countries at the time of publication of the Annual Review of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers which gives a table of production for one year only. Therefore, the estimates for the different countries included are not always for the same year and revisions are not made from year to year.

Years 1901-1906 and 1923 to 1931 estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture. The figures used for China and Russia for years 1923-1931 are as follows: China: Exports of sheep's wool only, as follows in millions of pounds: 1923, 47; 1924, 65; 1925, 57; 1926, 28; 1927, 48; 1928, 65; 1929, 50; 1930, 26; 1931, 32. Russia: Estimates as published by official Russian sources for years 1923 to 1930. Year 1931 estimated, on basis of sheep numbers and estimated yield per fleece. Figures used are as follows in millions of pounds: 1923, 130; 1924, 165; 1925, 315; 1926, 351; 1927, 371; 1928, 392; 1929, 394; 1930, 306; 1931, 220.

Sheep: Numbers in wool exporting and importing countries, specified years

Period	Exporting countries					Total
	Australia	New Zealand	Union of South Africa	Argentina	Uruguay	
	Jan. 1	Apr.	Aug.			
	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
Averages						
1909-1913	90.7	24.0	30.7	1/ 43.2	26.3	214.9
1921-1925	85.6	23.4	32.6	2/ 36.2	14.4	177.8
1926-1930	103.3	27.5	43.3	3/ 44.4	3/ 20.6	239.1
1926	103.6	24.9	39.0	-	-	
1927	104.3	25.6	40.3	-	-	
1928	100.8	27.1	42.6	-	-	
1929	103.4	29.1	45.2	-	-	
1930	104.6	30.8	48.4	3/ 44.4	3/ 20.6	248.8
1931	110.6	29.8	4/ 51.3	-	-	
1932	110.7	28.7	4/ 48.7	-	15.4	

	Importing countries					
	United States Jan. 1 5/	United Kingdom and Irish Free State June	France Jan. 1	Germany Jan. 1	Italy	Total
	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
Averages						
1909-1913	43.2	29.2	16.2	5.0	11.6	105.2
1921-1925	37.7	24.5	9.8	5.9	12.0	79.9
1926-1930	45.4	27.9	10.6	4.0	11.2	99.1
1926	40.2	27.6	10.5	4.8	-	-
1927	42.3	28.9	10.8	4.1	6/ 12.5	98.6
1928	45.1	28.4	10.7	3.8	-	-
1929	48.2	28.3	10.4	3.6	-	-
1930	51.4	28.8	10.5	3.5	3/ 10.0	104.2
1931	52.6	29.9	10.2	3.5	-	
1932	53.3	30.5	9.8	5.5	-	
1933	51.6			3.4		

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from official sources and the International Institute of Agriculture unless otherwise stated.

1/ Census June 1914.
2/ Census December 1922.
3/ Census.
4/ Estimate furnished by Agricultural Attache' C. C. Taylor.
5/ Revisions.
6/ Unofficial.

Sheep: Summary of numbers by Continents, 5-year averages 1909-1913, 1921-1925, 1926-1930

(For table showing all countries av. 1909-1913 annual 1927-1932 see Foreign Crops and Markets May 15,1933)

Continents	Average 1909-1913	Average 1921-1925	Average 1926-1930
	Million head	Million head	Million head
North and Central America and West Indies	49.8	42.7	51.7
South America	93.2	80.9	100.4
Europe, excluding Russia	134.4	123.6	126.9
Africa	71.2	76.1	93.8
Asia, excluding Russia	115.3	114.0	123.7
Russia, Europe and Asia	113.0	98.1	123.2
Oceania	114.7	109.0	130.9
Estimated world total	691.6	644.4	750.6

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from official sources and the International Institute of Agriculture.

Australia: Exports of wool by countries July 1 to March 31,1932-33, with comparison

Country of destination	1931-32	1932-33
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United Kingdom	245,045	237,280
France	96,818	113,897
Germany and Austria	70,765	98,355
Holland and Belgium	56,739	75,912
Italy	51,529	51,714
Japan	154,561	164,245
United States and Canada	10,845	2,982
Total	686,302	744,385
Other	5,464	16,458
Grand total	691,766	760,843

Information furnished by Senior Marketing Specialist H. E. Reed.

Union of South Africa: Exports of wool by countries July 1 to March 31, 1932-33, with comparisons

Country of destination	1931-32		1932-33	
	Grease	Scoured	Grease	Scoured
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
France	48,190	111	84,294	277
United Kingdom	69,306	1,432	63,297	806
Germany	38,590	652	52,916	694
Belgium	14,811	526	29,886	748
Italy	23,400	42	26,258	261
Japan	1,844	22	2,925	7
Spain	3,118	-	2,062	-
United States	1,940	115	78	150
Others	2,208	320	8,373	1,699
Total	203,407	3,220	270,089	4,642

Division of Economics and Markets, Department of Agriculture, Union of South Africa.

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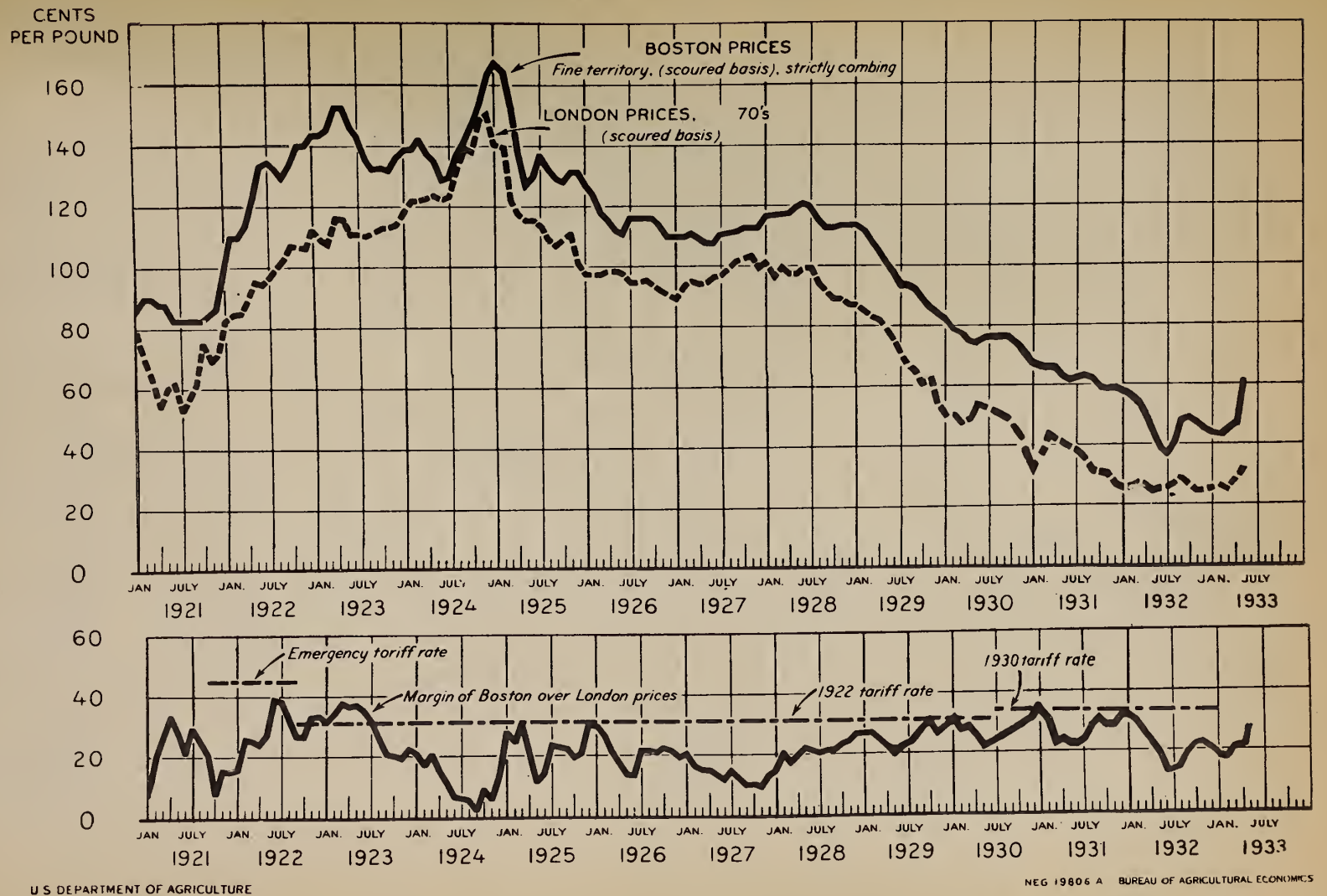

FIGURE 1 - PRICES OF DOMESTIC WOOLS HAVE INCREASED RAPIDLY SINCE MARCH AND ARE ABOVE THE 1932 HIGH POINT. PRICES AT LONDON, CONVERTED INTO U. S. CURRENCY, HAVE ALSO ADVANCED BUT THE RISE HAS BEEN LESS MARKED THAN IN THE UNITED STATES AND THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN PRICES HAS INCREASED

Production, Net Imports, Consumption of Combing and Clothing Wool in U.S.

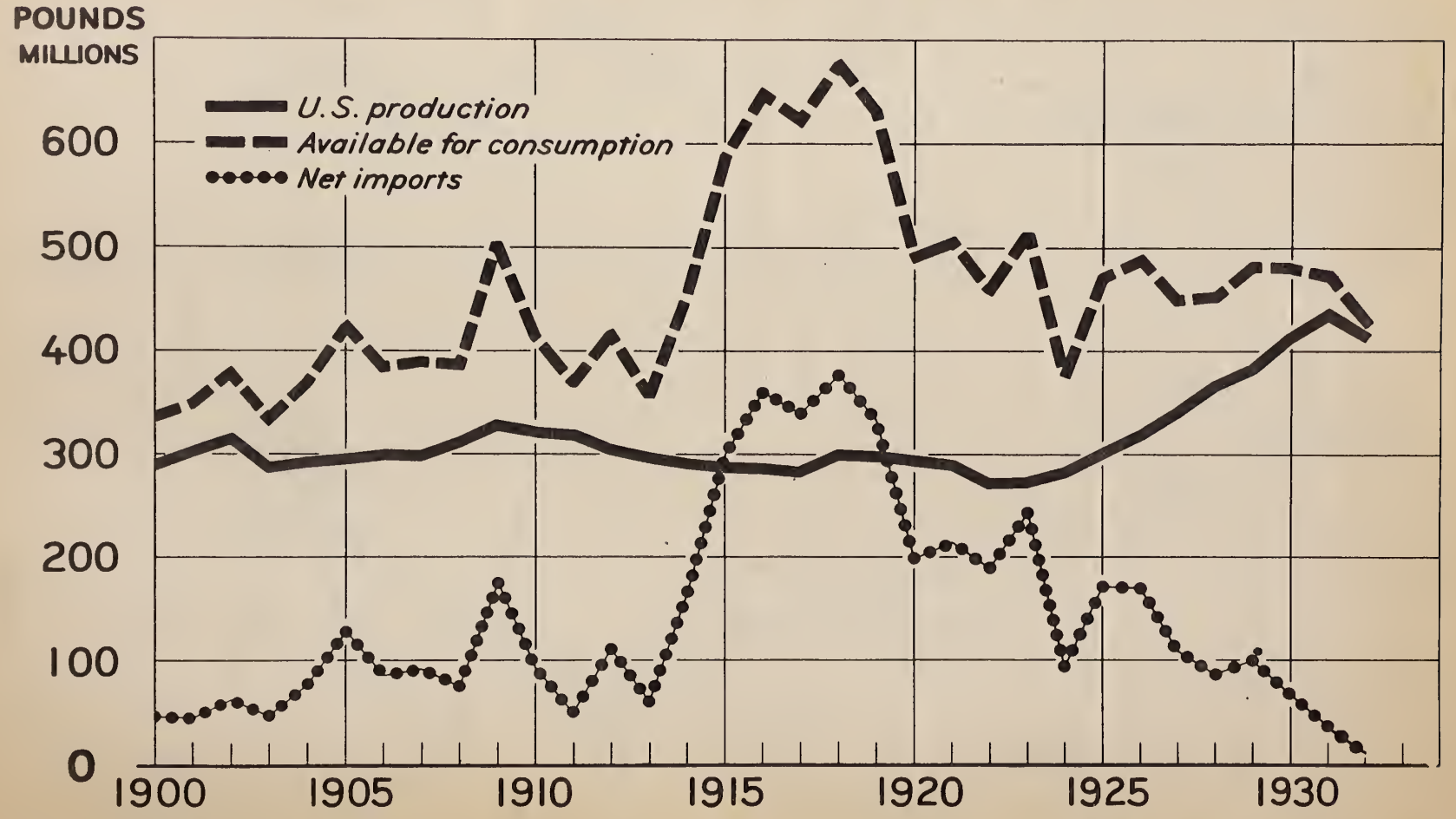

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FIGURE 2 - LOW CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1932 AGAIN REDUCED IMPORT REQUIREMENTS ALTHOUGH DOMESTIC PRODUCTION DECLINED FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE 1922